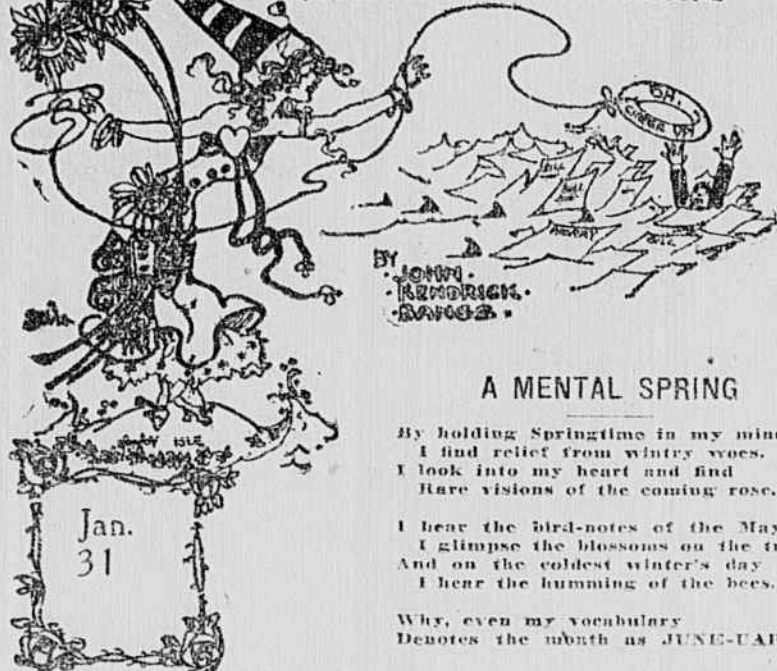


Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' TH' YEAR



A MENTAL SPRING

By holding Springtime in my mind
I find relief from wintry woes.
I look into my heart and find
Rare visions of the coming rose.

I hear the birds notes of the May,
I glimpse the blossoms on the trees.
And on the coldest winter's day
I hear the humming of the bees.

Why, even my vocabulary
Denotes the month as JUNE-JARY!

THE LACE VEIL A SPRING NECESSITY

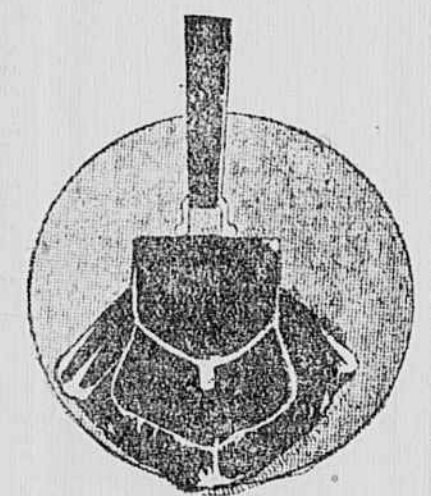
The lace veil must not be overlooked for spring. It is a natural accompaniment of the lace-trimmed hat, and the trend in lace influences the fashion in veils. It therefore goes without saying the newest in veils is the Chantilly, since Chantilly lace is and has been the favorite for hat trimming for some time.

The Chantilly veil is most becoming in the new range of colors, among the smartest of which is "dead leaf" brown, a color which is, by the way, very strong in season in all dress and hat accessories. Tulle, while no longer a novelty, is still excellent for veiling and is selling well for early spring trade. One of the newest meshes is illustrated herewith. It will be observed that while the net is figured, it has none of the absurd designs which disfigure rather than beautify the wearer, but has a well designed border and a small unobtrusive design at intervals over its entire surface.

Shadow lace veils will continue strong, particularly in colors to harmonize with the costume, and of course the well-dressed woman who is wearing a lace or lace-trimmed hat, will be sure to see that her veil will harmonize not only in color, but in texture with the lace on her hat.

The present style of hat is greatly improved by the addition of a smart veil, and the new colored veils are so much more becoming than black ones that it is obvious that veils will play an important part in the fashions of spring.—The Illustrated Milliner, New York.

FOR THE TAILORED SUIT



A pretty combination of leather and silk.

FLOUNCE BEGAN AS LITTLE ERUPTION

Where will the flounce end? It began as a little "eruption" somewhere about the region of the knees, then it progressed to the double frill, which seemed the only correct termination to a filmy basque frock or chiffon tunic, and, in a wider width, it is the making of the three-tier skirt. So accustomed have our eyes become to its undulating lines that without some trimming of the kind the best cut skirt seems decidedly insipid and lacking in variety.

Moire gowns have frills of tulle or even the moire material breaking the monotony of the plain folds. A blue tulle made trailing in a pleated rill of tulle cloth, a darling mode, must have spelled disaster to any but the simplest wearer.

Cascade frills are the chief features of one dress. It is made in golden brown velvet edged with satin, and the skirt is decorated with alternate ruffles of velvet and tulle in lighter shades.

There's a curiously becoming "peak" arrangement of the belt. It is of deep sage blue satin edged in a big bow, caught with a square gold buckle. The vest is of shadow lace over flesh-pink chiffon. The folds of the skirt are drawn toward the front in the fashionable way. The hat, of tulle de negre velvet, is much draped up at the right side, and is finished with a trim of cream velvet.

For a Wedding.

Another gown, designed for a wedding reception, shows the a darling frill. It is made of jade green chiffon velvet, the skirt pouched over above the line of knees into two graduated frills of the velvet material. The bodice is finished with a turnover collar of old English eyelet embroidery and a big bronze chrysanthemum is tucked into the belt of black champagne. The circular coat is of sable, lined with white satin, and having wide turned-back cuffs and upstanding collar of ermine. It would be quite an easy matter to copy this sumptuous frock and wrap in less expensive fabrics, say Madeira-colored charmeuse or velveteen, with a wrap of seal or foxed with collar and cuffs of some smooth white fur.

SUNDAY MENU

Breakfast.		
Grapefruit	Fried Spots	Puffed Rice
Hot Rolls		Potatoes
Dinner.		
Cream of Celery Soup	Roast Turkey	Cranberry Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes	Cauliflower	Salted Nuts
Olives	Asparagus Salad	Mayonnaise
Ice Cream	Coffee	Fruit Cake
Supper.		
Cold Ham and Tongue	Potato Salad	Pickles
Fruit	Tea	Cake

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS

—The plain net guimpe continues good.
—The black velvet costume is always correct.
—It is a great season for colored handkerchiefs.
—Chinese ideas are prevalent even in shoe buckles.
—Brocade moiré silk handbags are in good style.
—Satin or silk cut bias should be chosen for girdles.
—Straight round belts for coats are coming back again.
—There is no diminution in the favor shown to tulle.
—Jacquard crepe, white, is seen in new frocks for the South.
—All the fancy materials seem just now to be in great request.
—The new Hinesse dresses are often entirely of shadow lace.
—The Japanese girle bow is losing nothing of its present favor.
—The best veils show small designs on hairline and craggle meshes.
—Full model basques are noted on coats, producing a flaring effect.
—There seems to be no end to the use of black and white net frills.
—Gloves are used chiefly in pale tints—white, pearl, gray or beige.
—Supple moiré and lace is one of the new evening dress combinations.
—There seems to be no end to the variety of rhinestone hair ornaments.
—Some of the prettiest new underclothes have casings of net and net frills.
—It is said that among gowns worn by royalties abroad the silk is notably absent.
—Crepe embroideries will be more seen than ever as the spring approaches.
—Printed leather is expected to appear in the shape of waistcoats and half-belts.
—Stockings still have flights of butterflies or dragon flies in real lace going up them.

EMBROIDERED INITIALS

Very Ornamental as Well as Useful for Purposes of Identification.
Old samplers, old pieces of embroidery and old linen show that, although the idea of the monogram was in the beginning essentially a mark of ownership, it was also an embellishment to the needlework. Different from most forms of embroidery, monogram patterns have seldom changed. Occasionally there is a rage for this, a craze for that, and the old designs, originated perhaps by the convent nuns of bygone centuries, are worked and reworked.

The simplest method of monogramming is to buy the shaped initials and work them upon linen. This gives them the heavy, handsome raised effect so much coveted in beautiful embroidery. Entwined initials worked in Venetian ladder stitch, with, perhaps, a variation of style for the letter of the surname, wreaths inclosing initials, and floral sprays surrounding letters, are usually used in making handkerchiefs, towels, dinner napkins and tray cloths.
In many instances when these are handworked the beautiful work is marred by an ill-chosen wreath or initial that is out of proportion with the significance that it occupies upon the cloth. Gothic and Old English letters are employed in embroidery and pillow cases, and the art of these lies in the manner in which they are combined and displayed.

HIGH COLOR



Taniko is the name of the new flame color.
Artificial silk will be much used with white voile.
White buckskin shoes are already in the shops.
Nightgowns of pink and blue batiste are in favor.
Satin, it is promised, will retain the favor for spring.
One of the great spring novelties is plaids in pastel shades.
Soft, sheer organicas are being taken up for embroidery.
Charmeuse (silk) designs are coming back with the black and white tulle.
One popular new blouse has the back, sleeves and front yoke all cut in one.
Baroque pearls ornamented with jeweled wreaths make charming hat-pins.
Checked skirts with solid colored coats will be much seen among spring suits.
The best tailored shirts for sports wear are those with an extra large armhole.
The short, loose jackets, which end a half below the hip line, continue to be worn.
The fully edged seems to be an indispensable detail in fashionable neck linings.
Fillet bands with jet are among the newest trimmings and are a French idea.
Large women should avoid the bright colors; modified colors are the safest for them.
With some of the new crests a four-in-hand tie of thick white chevlon is worn as a muffler.
There is no diminution in the liking for rathes; if anything, it increases in popularity.

A velvet costume in resin shade.



A spring model by Doucet, developed in blue serge, with ratine collar and cuffs and a black velvet bow at the neck. Notice the rippling hem of the beltless coat.

COOKING AHEAD

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.
In winter especially many things can be cooked several days before they are needed. Stormy or uneventful days can therefore, be occupied in the preparation of food to last through pleasant and more active days.

White potatoes can be boiled, to be creamed, scalloped, fried and warmed in other ways later on. These will keep in a cool dry place in good condition for three or four days.
Mayonnaise can be made and stored in a glass fruit jar, tightly covered, to keep for a week in a cool place. Instead of being beaten, and after the last drop of oil or lemon or vinegar has gone in it it should be beaten for three or four minutes. The proportions of one egg to a cupful of oil are good ones to follow.
Soup stock can be made for a week at a time. Plain meat stock can be variously flavored with noodles and tomatoes and other canned vegetables so that a large amount made at one time will not grow monotonous.

Cookies and Cakes.
Cookies can also be made in quantity. They can be made crisp in the oven if they collect dampness. Some persons think they keep crisp for a longer time if they are stored in covered aluminum dishes—of the sort that are used in fireless cookers—than if they are stored in stone crocks.

Soft drop cakes can be kept in a stone crock or tin box in which half an orange or apple is put to keep them fresh and moist. The apple or orange should be changed as soon as it becomes old or dry.
Fruit puddings, like plum pudding, only much plainer, made with raisins and currants, can be made and steamed or baked in small molds—half-pound baking-powder ones. Keep a pudding big enough for four or five persons. These can be steamed for an hour later on as they are needed, and served with any sauce.

The crust will keep for a week in a cold place, so that it can be made on an uneventful day and put away to be hurried into pies later on. It can be used for a meat pie made of left-overs as well as for sweet pies for dessert.
A pumpkin can be cooked and put away, after it has been pressed through a sieve, to be baked into pies on the days it is wanted.

Household Notes

Meat is an absolute necessity in the winter diet.
Give your chickens warm water to drink in the winter.

Buttermilk will insure much softer and lighter hot rolls than plain milk. If a glass jar refuses to open, set it, top down, in an inch or two of hot water.

When bacon is good and sweet, the lean is firm and bright, and the fat quite white.

Sandwiches made of chopped sweet peppers are delicious for the school lunch basket.

If potatoes are being cooked for salad, boil them with the skins on. They will be less soggy.

If you want to keep fruit cake moist for a long time, put a piece of bread in the tin box with it.

Don't forget that whole hominy is a delicious and inexpensive and nourishing dish for these cold days.

A velvet hat can be kept in good condition by wiping it with a piece of black stocking after brushing.

COLD WEATHER BREAKFASTS

If breakfast is merely a repast of rolls and coffee, then it is much the same in winter and summer. But if it consists of any other dishes it should change with the season. The school child's winter breakfast, for instance, should be of a different sort from the breakfast it eats in the summer. If a walk or any other exercise is taken before school begins, the breakfast should be of rather substantial order. Outbreak, hominy and also are good cereals for this breakfast. A baked apple or a raw one or an orange can precede the cereal. Afterwards crisp buttered toast and a cup of cocoa, not too rich with cocoa, but made entirely of milk, can be served with the cereal. A substantial enough for any child. A poached or coddled egg can occasionally be substituted for the cereal, or can always be substituted for it, if cereal is not liked by the child. The egg breakfast, too, is more suitable for a child inclined to fatness, for cereal and the milk or cream eaten with it, are somewhat fattening.

For the adult who eats more than rolls and coffee for breakfast, honey or marmalade or jam are often relished instead of fresh fruit for the winter breakfast. One of these sweets, with toast, coffee and a coddled egg, rounds out a satisfactory breakfast.

Butter should be generously indulged in at breakfast time by any one who immediately going out into the cold. Breakfast can be served with or without eggs, is another good breakfast dish in cold weather. In fact, any digestible fat may be eaten. Bacon served with fish makes fish an ideal winter breakfast dish.

Boiled rice, hotted well until it is light and flaky, eaten with thick cream and a bit of salt or nutmeg, can well be the staple dish at breakfast for grown-up or child. The fats in the cream supplement the good qualities of the rice in just the right manner.

The charm of the winter breakfast lies in its heat. Lukewarm coffee, cold toast and an egg that is growing stiff and cool are bad enough in summer; in winter they are intolerable. A percolator is ideal for coffee making, as it furnishes coffee always fresh and piping hot. Toast made on an electric toaster can be made just as it is wanted, and so that can always be kept hot. Eggs can be cooked in an electric or alcohol egg cooker. Of course, a hot breakfast can be served without these conveniences. Coffee can be poured from the pot in which it was made into a china pot heated with boiling water or into cups heated in the same way, or it can be served in the metal pot in which it was cooked or in a silver pot. Toast can be kept hot in a chafing dish blazer, over water kept bubbling by an alcohol flame. Eggs can be put in a small and neat little aluminum dish in boiling water and brought to the table in this dish, to be taken out when they have reached the desired stage.

When making sauce, remember that one ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour will thicken one cup of liquid.

To keep celery crisp for several days, first clean it, then wrap it in a soft cloth and lay it on the ice in the ice box.

Children's patent leather shoes will not break and wear so badly if after wearing they are wiped off with vaseline.



The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF DREYFUS.

Alfred Dreyfus's trial, degradation and reinstatement in France was one of the most exciting trials within the memory of most readers. He was an Alsatian who, up to the year 1894, was a captain of engineers in the French army, and held a high position on the general staff. About the middle of October of the year named he was arrested on a charge of treason, was secretly tried by court-martial, and met with conviction and was publicly degraded.

The ostensible charge against Dreyfus was that he had sold military information to the German government. The chief evidence in support of the grave accusation was a compromising document, stated to have been found in the wastebasket of the German Embassy in Paris, which was alleged, though not proved, to be in the handwriting of the incriminated officer.

The trial was so manifestly unfair, and the doomed officer was so conscious of his innocence, that his family and friends took up his case from the very start, and a vast amount of money was contributed for his defense.

When the document was found in the wastebasket, it was immediately turned over to General Mercier, the French Minister of War, and a handwriting expert was found who pronounced it to be the work of Captain Dreyfus. Major du Paty de Clam, to whom the "bordereau," as it was called, was assigned for investigation, listened to confirm this suspicion, and Dreyfus was summoned before him for investigation.

This inquisitorial process was in secret, and little is known of it except the version given out by Du Clam. According to this story Dreyfus trembled and broke down when confronted with the alleged proofs of his guilt. After Du Clam's report, a court-martial was convened, and Dreyfus was promptly arrested, and taken to the Cherche Midi military prison. This happened on October 15, 1894.

Two months later, on December 19, Dreyfus was put on trial before a court-martial in Paris. The judges consisted of seven officers, including Colonel Maurel as president. Even down to the opening of the court Dreyfus expected his acquittal. His defense was placed in the hands of Maître Demange. When the court opened Commandant Brisset, who conducted the prosecution, as commissary of the government, demanded that the case should be heard with closed doors.

One of the articles of accusation was

that the prisoner acted unusually in working after hours, even without leave, and that it was quite conceivable that he might, without being seen by any one, have made his way into the bureau with improper motives. Further it was alleged that he persistently denied his guilt and protested against the charge brought against him, but "when hard pressed, he got out of it without much difficulty, thanks to the supple character of his mind."

The only piece of evidence was the "bordereau," which, it was declared, "offered a perfect resemblance to the authentic handwriting of Captain Dreyfus." The only important witnesses against him were the experts in handwriting, of whom two condemned him and three were uncertain, and Du Paty de Clam and Colonel Henry.

The evidence of Du Clam was a biographical notice of the accused, suggesting that everything that had been stolen and betrayed to the Germans, even when he was at the school at Bourges, must be set down to his discredit. But Henry's evidence was more concise. He himself being a traitor, denounced Dreyfus to the court. He detailed the story of the betrayal, of all secrets, the money for which he (Henry himself) had received and divided with Esterhazy; and then turning to Dreyfus he exclaimed: "Behold the traitor!"

The judges were so much in doubt regarding the guilt of Dreyfus that it was necessary for the conspirators to spring the secret "Dozier" upon them to gain their desired decision. Thus it was that Dreyfus was convicted and was condemned on false evidence secretly and illegally communicated to the court.

The heart of the prisoner sank within him as the sentence was pronounced. He was publicly degraded and deported to Devil's Island on January 5, 1895. It was not until 1899 that the unfortunate prisoner was brought back to France for retrial by court-martial, and even then, so strong was the prejudice that he was found guilty with extenuating circumstances, though ten days later he was "pardoned" by President Loubet.

It was not till the Cour de Cassation ordered a further investigation, and on the 12th of July, 1906, decided that his conviction had been based on a forgery and that Dreyfus was innocent, that the agitation came to a final conclusion. He was then restored to his rank in the army and promoted major-general, and one of the greatest conspiracies and one of the most unjust convictions in history.

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